

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article ——X.

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, {

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1837.

{ Number 34, of Volume 17.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to pay the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a pa- per gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 62½ cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient customers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Poetry.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

THE LAMENT OF MACBETH.

BY WILLIS G. CLARKE.

"I have lived long enough; my May of life Is fallen into the sore, the yellow leaf; And that which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not lack to have; but, in their stead, Curses, not loud, but deep; mouth-honour, breathy Which the poor heart would fain dny, but dare not."

My day is done!—the solemn shade Of evening, darkens round my way; And gory forms in every glade, Their pale and gaping wounds display! Dim spectres into air arise—

From every leaf there swells a morn— And Guilt's grim train, before my eyes, Tell that my life of life is gone!

Fair Hope, thy dreams are lost to me: Thy gaunt nightmares I dismiss; Thou rainbow o'er a stormy sea, Brief blessing in a world like this!

I cannot speak of thee—for years, And change, and crime, have taught me well That all thy smiles dissolve to tears, And sorrow mingleth with thy spell.

Fears of my youth—I know them not, For Murder's stain is on my brow: They were of Death—that darksome thought— It seems my only refuge now:

I've seen the gladness of the morn— The glow of the meridian sun: Crushed the soft rose, but kept its thorn, And sun's dark catalogue is done.

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

MY HEART.

BY CATHERINE E. GOOCH.

I know that they have called me cold— I'm willing that they should: I never could effect to feel, And would not if I could.

My heart is like a hidden door In some old castle hall, Unless the secret spring is touch'd, 'Tis moveless as the wall.

It is not every stranger's skill That magic spring to find, To lift away the pictured screen— That armour of the mind!

No! there are few—but very few— Have ever thought, or dreamed, That I was other than the light, Gay being I have seemed.

But there lies sleeping in this breast, A Spirit, hidden deep; I fear me that a word, a glance, Might break that Spirit's sleep!

And I must guard my bosom well, Once broke that slumber's chain? O! how my calm tranquility, Could ever I regain!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Surplus Revenue.—The following communication relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the whole amount of the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st instant, which is distributable for this year, is, in round number, **thirty seven and a half millions of dollars.** The amount falling to the share of North Carolina is \$1,911,766.53.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1837.

SIR: I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 13th section of the Act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,559.97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, (A.) and including Michigan, equals \$127,415 10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed

concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States in addition to the same which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount, to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States. No. Electoral votes. Amt. to be deposited during the year 1837.

Maine	10	\$1,274,451.01
New-Hampshire	7	802,145.71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231.43
Rhode Island	4	509,780.02
Vermont	7	892,115.71
Connecticut	8	1,049,560.81
New York	42	5,352,694.28
New Jersey	8	1,016,560.81
Pennsylvania	30	8,223,353.06
Delaware	3	382,335.31
Maryland	10	1,274,451.02
Virginia	23	2,931,227.34
North Carolina	15	1,911,676.53
South Carolina	11	1,401,866.12
Georgia	11	1,401,866.12
Alabama	7	832,115.71
Mississippi	4	509,780.41
Louisiana	5	637,222.51
Missouri	4	509,780.41
Kentucky	15	1,911,676.53
Tennessee	15	1,911,676.53
Ohio	21	2,676,347.14
Indiana	9	1,147,005.71
Illinois	5	637,225.51
Arkansas	3	882,335.31
Michigan	3	833,335.31
		\$37,488,859.97

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON AND EXTENSIVE CALAMITY AT TROY N. Y.

Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from the state of New York.

TROY, MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2 1837.

The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompei. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c. with men, women, and children in them. It has covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over sixth, fifth, and fourth streets to third street.

Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive, and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies, and 19 horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the spot, and I saw them dig out two little children lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them probably smothered.

Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There were not many houses near the spot, but what were, are buried. It is calculated that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill which has not been discovered.

I was sitting in my house, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South and a cloud coming over the city, and soon *gravel* fell like hair. Soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick-kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene.

To add to the dreadful sublime, the water was downing the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us. The swamps that is not filled up with earth, is filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us.

Another Street Fight.—On Monday afternoon last, the repose of our hitherto peaceful town, was disturbed by a couple of men, formerly from Cincinnati; and who chancing to meet each other here, resolved to fight out an old grudge. Two shots were exchanged with pistols, but neither of these proving effectual, one of the parties struck the other over the head with a spade, knocking him down, and cutting his face frightfully to pieces.

After a few minutes the wounded man sufficiently recovered himself to take another shot at his antagonist with a rifle; this like the others proved ineffectual, save that the escaping party received three bullet holes in the skirt of his coat. A spectator of the fight was also slightly wounded in the back.

Such is the effect of countenancing the practice of wearing deadly weapons. Several of our best citizens narrowly escaped being shot, as the balls of the fighting parties were heard to whiz by their ears. When we again repeat, will our citizens act on this subject. The work of reform has been well commenced in Natchez, and her example should be supported and carried into effect, throughout the State. Let honorable men no longer put themselves on a par with assassins, knives and ras-

ers of every description, but all unite in bringing criminals to justice, and in upholding public officers in the strict discharge of their duty.

It is time, the citizens of Grand Gulf had acted upon this matter. Under our present ineffective system of police, half our population might be murdered, their goods plundered from their stores, and the offenders escape before a legal process could be obtained for their arrest.

Gran Gulf, Mississippi Advertiser.

Receipt for Rheumatism.—It is said to be a relief for the Rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with the bandage of flannel, at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions, effect a cure.

Supreme Court.—G. Adolphus Miller, of Davie County, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

[CONCLUDED.]

Still, wherever the scheme is presented now, it is but natural to expect opposition from this quarter; and it therefore becomes the more necessary, that every man should form his own opinion. After all, when the matter is once explained, there is no great mystery about it. A Bank is no more than an association of individuals, who, each having some money to spare, agree to add it together, for the purpose of lending it out to those who want it. Such a company, when confined to this object, can do no sort of harm to the community.

On the contrary, both parties are benefited—the borrower by the accommodation, the lender by the interest he receives in return. It is not until this company begins to issue Notes, which pass as money from hand to hand, that the public becomes interested in their doings. There is then a danger that the unwary may be taken in, if the company issues more of these Notes than they are able to pay—and a contingent danger may also arise, that by inducing the people to take their Notes when they have no actual need of money, the company may, as the merchants call it, force business. It is requisite that care should be taken to guard against these evils, and it will probably be seen in the scheme before us, that the precautions are ample sufficient.

But inasmuch as this Bank Charter is proposed, merely as a means and inducement to the making of the Rail Road, it further becomes us to provide, that, while on the one hand, sufficient advantages must be offered to induce individuals to make the Road; so, on the other, precautions must be taken to compel them, while enjoying the profits of the Bank, to take the burthen of completing the Road. This purpose, it is thought, has been fully attained by the provisions of the present Charter, as will appear by a brief consideration of them.

In the first place the Bank can have no separate existence, and an interest in it can only be obtained by first subscribing to the Rail Road. Eight millions must be actually subscribed to the Rail Road, before the Bank can be called into existence; and then, each subscriber to the Rail Road can only have fifty dollars for the Bank for every hundred he has subscribed to the Rail Road. These subscriptions are then made inseparable; so that a stockholder cannot sell one without the other.

And although his Rail Road Stock is made liable to pay the debts of the Bank, he has not the corresponding advantage of making the Rail Road liable for the Rail Road debts. Neither is he permitted at any time to withdraw from the Rail Road Company, even by forfeiting what he has paid them, but he must also forfeit his Rail Stock. His interest in the Bank cannot be increased until the Rail Road passes entirely through North Carolina, and if within five years, three millions worth of expenditure be not made on the Rail Road; or, if within ten years, 12 millions worth be not expended, or the Rail Road finished to Kentucky or the Ohio; or if the Rail Road be suspended for a whole year, the Bank loses its charter.

The Capital, with which the Bank may commence, is to be about a million, to be increased as the Rail Road advances, and it cannot be extended beyond six millions until the Rail Road successively reaches Tennessee and Kentucky.

Under these provisions it would seem to me not to be a question, whether sufficient precautions are taken against the Bank, but whether, with all these restrictions, individuals can be induced to take the Stock. I trust that the anticipations of those who formed the charter may be realized—that the Stock may be subscribed and the work progress. Be that as it may, the question for your present determination is, whether the charter such as it is, sufficiently guards against the inflictions of public evil, and ensures the making of the Rail Road, and its safety for the sake of the road and its advantages, this State will charter the Bank.

Satisfactorily to decide this matter, it seems to me that three considerations remain to be settled.

1. Will the capital to be created by this Bank, be probably absorbed by the actual wants of the States in which it asks a charter?

2. Are sufficient precautions taken to secure the public from loss upon its notes?

3. Is the existence of the Bank made dependent upon the construction of the Rail Road, and are the public sufficiently assured that the Bank cannot abandon the Rail Road and exist without it?

The 1st point appears to me to be settled by a mere statement of facts. At present the trade over the route of this road into South Carolina and Georgia amounts to three millions of dollars.

The whole circulation of this region is that of Southern Banks, and if the Banks in w^{ch} contemplated were merely to supply this circulation, (which it would certainly do) a demand would arise to be established beyond its power of supply.

The Capital of the Bank will, at its commencement, probably not exceed a million of dollars, and this cannot be increased beyond two millions of therabouts, until the road itself has made considerable advance.

Whether the Bank will, at its commencement, be sufficient to meet the demands of the public, is a question which now arises.

Having thus considered the various provisions of the Charter, it is hazardous little now to affirm, that the public can suffer nothing from this Bank, and that the advantages presented to North-Carolina by the Rail Road are cheaply purchased by a grant of the Banking privileges now asked.

Nay, I am prepared to advance one step further, and assert, that the Charter will itself afford a gain to North-Carolina. It is known to all the

CAPTIONS

With the Laws passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the Session of 1836-7.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An Act to receive the proportion of Surplus Revenue, to which the State of North Carolina is entitled, under the act of Congress to regulate the Deposits of the Public Money. [To be deposited in the present Bank of the State.]

2. " Concerning Corporate Bodies in this State. [30 years the limit of all charters not specifically designated. To forfeit their charters, if they do not avail themselves of the franchise in 2 years.]

3. " " Allowing Public Officers, or their deputies, to administer oaths in certain cases.

4. " To authorize Courts of Equity to direct their Clerks and Masters therof to execute titles for all property sold under decrees of said court.

5. " " To incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Rail-Road Company.

6. " " Fixing the term for perfecting titles to Land, heretofore entered and paid for.

7. " Declaring that the shares of Stock in incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate.

8. " Concerning the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in and for the counties of Moore, Montgomery, and Anson.

9. " To amend an act entitled "An Act for the more uniform and convenient administration of Justice within this State," passed in the year 1806. [Establishes the 7th Judicial District, to be composed of the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe; also the salary of Superior Court Judges at \$1000; subject to a deduction of \$100, for every Court they fail to attend.]

10. " Concerning the Public Printing in this State. [All public printing to be given by the Secretary of State, to the lowest bidder.]

11. " Empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail-Road Company, to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road Company.

12. " Supplemental to an act, passed at the present General Assembly, entitled "an act to lay off the county of Davie."

13. " Concerning the public arms, now in the Arsenals of Raleigh and Fayetteville.

14. " To amend the charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and PeeDee Rail-Road Company.—[Changes the title to that of Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road Company; and authorizes the construction of a road from Fayetteville, above the narrows of the Yadkin, with two branches from thence, one to Wilkesboro' and the other to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Road.]

15. " To amend an act, entitled "An Act authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed lands, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in the year 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon" [Prohibits the entry of lands allotted to Indians.]

16. " Establishing Davie county.

17. " To amend an act entitled "An Act for the convenient administration of Justice," within this State, passed in the 1836.

18. " To amend an act entitled "An Act to establish a department for the adjusting and liquidating the Public accounts of this State," and for appointing a Controller, and for other purposes. [Provides for the biennial election of Comptroller and continuing the term of service of late Comptroller, until the 1st of January, 1837.]

19. " Incorporating the General Mining and Manufacturing Association. [Capital \$250,000.]

20. " Concerning Brokers.

21. " Authorising County Courts to settle disputed boundary lines between counties.

22. " Empowering County Courts of Record to change names.

23. " Providing for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake.

24. " Concerning the County of Davie.

25. " To lay off and construct a road from the town of Franklin in Macon county across the Nantahala Mountain to Valley River and thence to the Georgia line. [Appropriates \$9,000 for the work, and Governor to appoint Commissioners to locate and lay off the road, who shall receive \$3 per day.]

26. " To amend the charter of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-Road Company.

27. " To amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail-Road Company.

28. " Prescribing the mode of selling and surveying the lands in this State, lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

29. " A Bill granting banking privileges to the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road Company, with a capital of \$12,000,000.

30. " A Bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol of the State.

31. A bill, to amend an act entitled "An Act, concerning the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly.

32. A bill to aid the Internal Improvement of this State. [Provides that besides that fund heretofore set apart for Internal Improvement, there shall be added and appropriated for that purpose, all the surplus revenue, received by this State, from the Treasury of the United States, under the late act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money, after deducting the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, which is to be devoted to the redemption of the Public debt of the State; the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid for stock subscribed in the Bank of Cape Fear; and the portion which is to be added to the Literary Fund, and to be applied to draining the swamp lands, according to the provisions of sundry acts of the present General Assembly; and provides further for subscribing to 25th of the Stock of the Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail-Road; the Fayetteville and Western Road, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road.

33. A bill to drain the swamp lands of this State and to create a fund for common Schools. Appropriates \$200,000.

34. A bill to provide for the redemption of scrip issued by the State, under the act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1835; and entitled an act, to provide for the payment of the amounts on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

35. A bill concerning the printing of the Re-

39. A bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to aid Internal Improvements in this State, passed at the present session." [Provides that \$100,000 from the funds set apart for Internal Improvement, shall be appropriated for defraying the civil and contingent expenses of the Government.]

40. A bill to alter the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Caswell.

41. An Act to incorporate the Milton Manufacturing Company.

42. Restricting the term of Cumberland Superior Court, to one Term.

43. " Allowing compensation to Jurors in Ashe County.

44. " To incorporate the Salem Manufacturing Company.

45. " For the relief of John Timson, a native Cherokee and his family.

46. " To Regulate the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the county of Ashe.

47. " To repeal an Act entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in the county of Haywood, passed in the year 1833, chap. 41, and for other purposes.

48. " To incorporate the town of Greensborough.

49. " To incorporate the town of Rolesville.

50. " To incorporate the Rockfish Manufacturing Company.

51. " To incorporate the Cane Creek Farmers' and Mechanics' Cotton Manufacturing Company of Orange and Chattooga.

52. " To incorporate the capital stock of the Halifax and Weldon Rail-Road Company.

53. A bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute in the town of Greensborough.

RESOLUTIONS.

54. Directing the burning of Treasury notes.

55. Authorizing the Governor to draw for the payment of expenses of Cherokee Land sales.

56. Authorizing Public Treasurer to receive the purchase money of late sales of Cherokee Lands.

57. Directing the Public Treasurer to receive in payment for Cherokee Lands, certain notes of the Banks of Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina.

58. Concerning the office of Public Treasurer.

59. Concerning Military Land Warrants.

60. In favor of George Hoover, Sheriff of Randolph County.

61. Authorising the Governor to make provision for receiving surplus revenue.

62. In favor of Samuel F. Patterson.

63. In favor of the Public Treasurer.

64. In favor of the Door-keepers.

65. In favor of the late Governor.

66. In favor of Leander Thruitt.

67. In favor of John and Thomas Webb.

68. Concerning the postage of the Speakers of the two Houses.

69. Resolution concerning contingent expenses.

70. Appropriating \$50000 to the repairs of the Government House and Lot.

71. A Resolution instructing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to digest a plan for common schools, and report the same to the next General Assembly.

REVISED ACTS.

1. An act concerning Book Debts

2. Entries and Grants

3. Wrecks

4. Militia

5. Public Documents

6. Election of members of Congress

7. Bastard children

8. Divorce and Alimony

9. Attorneys at Law

10. Constables

11. Poor

12. Bail in civil cases

13. Executors and Administrators

14. Coroners

15. Comptroller

16. Quarantine and Health

17. Treasurer of the State

18. Revenue

19. Religious Societies

20. Evidence in certain cases

21. Abatement

22. Oysters

23. Secretary of State

24. Mad Dogs

25. Wills and Testaments

26. Pensions

27. Overseers

28. Usury

29. Elections of President and Vice President

30. Replevin

31. Hunting

32. Currency

33. Draining low lands

34. Notaries

35. Corporations

36. Internal Improvement

37. Partition of real and personal estates

38. Pilots and commissioners of Navigation

39. Attorney General and Solicitors

40. Strays

41. Idiots and Lunatics

42. Weight and Measures

43. Attachments

44. Mines

45. Fences

46. Deserts

47. Patrol

48. Legacies, Fiduciary Portions, &c.

49. Cattle, Horses, and Hogs

50. Seamen

51. Repeal of Statutes

52. Towns

53. Slander of Women

54. Charities

55. Ordinaries

56. University

57. Vice and Immorality

58. Official Bonds

59. Apprentices

60. Oaths

61. Governor and Council

62. Rivers and Creeks

63. Mills and Millers

64. Guardian and Ward

65. Insolvent Debtors

66. Supreme Court

67. Courts of Equity

68. Public Printer

69. Justices of the Peace

70. Commissioners of Affidavits

71. Fairs

72. Common Law

73. Salaries and Fees

74 Offices

75 Burning Woods

76 Seat of Government and Public Buildings

77 Surety and Principal

78 Literary Fund

79 County Trustee

80 Bills, Bonds, and Promissory Notes

81 Lands of Deceased Debtors

82 Auctions and Auctioneers

8

THE ILLUMINATION.

The Town of Salisbury was very handsomely illuminated on Monday night, on hearing the glorious news that the Internal Improvement bill had passed the Legislature. We ourselves were not at home, being absent on a visit to a neighbouring county, but we understand that the demonstrations of joy were very cheering. The brilliant lights—the firing of salutes, and the music in the streets altogether produced a most enchanting effect. We rejoice that our Townsmen received the glorious news with so much pleasure—we trust it is a sort of earnest of what they intend to do when the books shall be opened,—when the real work is to be done. In vain we rejoice,—in vain we light up our windows,—in vain fill the air with sweet music, unless we go farther and subscribe the *three-fifths* of the capital—lights and music are charming things, but *MONEY* alone will build the rail-road. We have always admired the anecdote of the humane Frenchmen. While many were regretting the misfortune of a poor neighbor—some saying they were truly sorry, the Frenchmen drew out his purse, and said—“Well, gentlemen, we are all sorry—I am sorry too—I am sorry *ten dollars*,—*how much* are you sorry? So it is with the rail-road—we are all rejoiced, but the only way to show the extent of our joy, is by the extent of our subscriptions, reference being had to each man's ability. We hope, and believe that the citizens of Salisbury and of Rowan county will not be lacking in the real proofs of their joy, when the proper time comes.

THE PROSPECTS BEFORE US.

We congratulate our readers, may all North Carolina on the prospects before us—they are brighter now than they ever before have been. The Legislature has immortalized itself; they have passed an act for the State to subscribe *two-fifths* of the capital necessary to build the following rail-roads:—*that is*, the rail-road from Wilmington to Halifax, the rail-road from Beaufort to Fayetteville, and the rail-road from Fayetteville to the western counties of the State, to strike the Yadkin River at some point above the Narrows, then one branch in the direction of Wilkesboro' and another to the valley of the Catawba. This western rail-road is the one that most deeply concerns our part of the State, and on the success or failure of it, our rise or decline chiefly depends. Now then, the Legislature has done its duty; it has done what the real friends of the country for years have been praying for, and it remains to be seen whether the citizens of the State will do their duty. Unless they do, the liberality of the Legislature amounts to nothing, for it is remembered that before the State subscribes its *two-fifths*, individuals must first have subscribed their *three-fifths*. Let every citizen therefore make up his mind to do his duty, and when the books are opened to subscribe to the full extent of his ability. Those who cannot go thosons, may go hungry, and there are but few farmers and mechanics, who cannot go from one to five shares, for it must be kept in mind that the payments will be made in small instalments, and that the money will be returned back among the people nearly or altogether as fast as it is collected.

The progress, and completion of this great work will create a new era in North Carolina—it will be like restoring life to a dead body—it will awaken the sleeping energies of the country, and develop new resources of wealth, and prosperity; emigration—that drain of our wealth and population, if not altogether stopped will be greatly checked. Then, let every one take this subject up in good earnest;—let every man feel as if the success of it in some measure rested on him—in a word, let the people determine that it shall be accomplished, and then it will be accomplished.

Post-Script.—Since writing the above, we have received the Raleigh Register, in which we find an analysis of the internal improvement act. The words used by the editor of the Register are these:—“*Provided* however, that the individual Stockholders shall first subscribe and pay the remaining *three-fifths* of said Stock, and shall actually expend on the Roads, respectively, *one-fourth* of said *three-fifths*.”

Now, if this be the provision of the bill, we have less cause for rejoicing than we had supposed. We hope however, that the Editor of the Register in the hurry of the moment, has mistaken the provisions of the bill. If however it really as stated, then unless the friends of the cause go to work with all their might, but little benefit will arise from the liberality of the State.

The deed has been committed.—The expunging Resolution so often introduced into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Benton of Missouri, have at last been passed, and the Journal of that body, was brought fourth, and *neglected*. Among those who voted for this debasing act, were even two Senators. The next step will be to bring it in practice and finally blot it out;—we say, *formally*, for in practice and reality, General Jackson and his instigators have long since set it aside.

The papers state that when the Senate thus debased themselves, the lookers on from the gallery could not content themselves, but broke out into open groans, and hisses.

The Legislature.—The Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after the longest and most laborious Session ever before held in North Carolina. All circumstances considered, it has been a valuable session, and we fondly hope that much good may grow out of its hours to the people of the State.

The Case of Henry Swink.—The Supreme Court have decided against the appeal of Swink, and have affirmed the Judgment of the Court below. It will be recalled, that Swink was found guilty at last Superior Court, for the murder of his wife. The next Superior Court will appoint the day for his execution.

The Wayne County Chronicle.—The paper heretofore published in Centerville, Wayne Co., Indiana, under the title of the “*PEOPLES' ADVOCATE*,” has been sold by its proprietor, Wm. C. Meridith, to Sam'l R. Hough, who now publishes it under the name of “*The Wayne County Chronicle*.” We have received the first number, and judging from the address of the new Editor, believe that the “*Chronicle*” will be a valuable acquisition to the Whig cause. We hail the new comers, and wish them success with all our heart.

THE COMPROMISE ACT—AS IT IS CALLED. Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has made a long report, accompanied by a bill for reducing the present Tariff duties down to the necessary wants of the government. This movement has created very considerable excitement in Congress, inasmuch as it is looked upon as a violation of the famous compromise of 1833. It is certainly a violation of the principles of that act, and the general opinion at Washington seems to be, that the movers in this measure have no idea of pushing it through; that as Mr. Cambreleng is one of Mr. Van Buren's finger-pots, this sham movement is made to gain popularity in the South for the coming administration. Whether this be so or not, soon be seen. The Van Buren party have the majority in Congress; and if they are in earnest, they can pass the Bill;—if they do not pass it the trick will stand confessed. All intelligent readers know that Mr. Van Buren is Tariff-man.—He voted for the Tariff of 1821, and went for the “bill of abominations” of 1828. It should now come over, and go for the policy always contended for by the South, would it be wise in the South to reject it because it comes from that quarter, or because it is a party move to gain popularity? We think not.—In our opinion, the course of the Southern members is a very plain one—they ought not to lead the way in breaking up the compromise, but if the Northern men propose it, they ought to go for the reduction. The high Tariff duties were imposed on the country, against the remonstrances and votes of the South, and in 1833, our Southern members voted for what is called the compromise act, they did so because it was a *reduction* of the then existing duties, and was therefore gaining something; and they now violate no principle in going for a still further reduction, for they never gave any pledge that they would not do so.

No matter what the motives of these men may be,—if they come into our measures, we ought to support such measures, and indeed all measures that we believe to be for the public good;—nor, does this course in the least pledge us to go for the re-election of Martin Van Buren. The manner in which he came into office, is a reason against his re-election that cannot be removed. He has committed a sin against the constitution, against the genius of our Republic, and against Liberty itself, that cannot be expiated, and should never be forgotten.

CHANGE OF LAND LAWS.

Another new and important measure now before Congress is a bill to stop the further sale of the public lands for a limited time, except in small parcels, not exceeding a half section, to actual settlers. The avowed object of this bill is to stop speculations in the public lands. That it may do so in future, or while the public lands are withheld from sale, is very evident; but of all measures that could be devised to profit those speculators who now have lands on hand for sale, this is the best. By keeping the public lands out of market, the speculators will have no *competition*, and will be able to sell off their lands in a short time, and at enormous profits. It will be a glorious measure for the New-York land companies,—for Amos Kendall, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and indeed all the members of the upper and lower Cabinets, for it must be remembered that it has been proven that they are all, more or less, concerned as land speculators.

These are glorious times that we live in, where the powers of the government are *written* for the special benefit of a few men; when, the people can be made believe that it is all for their good.

Captions.—We are indebted to the Standard office for a sheet containing the Captions of the Acts of the Legislature just adjourned. All the Public Acts, and the most important private ones will be found in this week's paper.

SALE OF LOTS IN PENSACOLA.

The Junior Editor of the *MONROE CHRONICLE*, in that paper of the 7th January, states that he had just returned from attending the sale of public lots, at public auction, in the new town of Pensacola, which has been recently laid off in the vicinity of the old Town, by the Columbus and Pensacola rail-road company. When he left, the sales had not been closed, but amounted to a fraction less than *half a million* of dollars upon less than one-tenth of the lots laid out for sale. The writer states,

It is not our part to pass upon the prudence of these purchases, as many of them were made by gentlemen up on the spot, who seemed to have been thoroughly satisfied that they were laying the foundation of an immense fortune to be realized in the palmy days of Pensacola yet to come, neither can we undertake to divine the ultimate prospects of those into whose hands hazard, or the daring spirit of enterprise now abroad, may throw these speculations, and thus open the road to the improvement of the city. But one thing we feel great confidence in asserting, that no such sales of town property have ever been made in the United States. When it is recollect that the Rail-road, which is to furnish the commerce to build up this new city, has just been commenced, and not a foot yet completed—that the land selected for its site has just been stripped of its forest growth, and only a rail-road depot and the foundation of a public house reared upon its soil, every citizen of Alabama will be amazed to learn that a great many, if not the whole, of the lots sold at more than double the prices which unimproved property, similarly situated in regard to the water, brought in Mobile, at the sales of the sixth of May.”

If this be not *over doing* the thing, we know not what can be. The spirit of speculation is running to an alarming height in many parts of the South, and South west. There must be a re-action, and when it comes the crash will be awful. Let prudent men keep a constant look out!

GEN. EDMUND BRYAN has been appointed Postmaster at Rutherfordton, N. C., and Wm. B. McCorkle, Postmaster at Wadesborough, Anson County.

THE EXPUNGING.—*By ROBERT STRANGE, & BEDFORD BROWN.*

The act of defacing the records of the Senate of the United States, was done amid the hisses of the galleries. The feelings of sorrow, indignation and scorn, which have been re-echoed from every uncorrupt press in the country, are responded to by every intelligent and honest man in the community. Little, very little, do we envy the feelings of self-contempt and self-degradation, which must have possessed, even in the moment of their unholy triumph, those of the Expungers who are not utterly besotted in their devotion to power.

Old Brown, too, has been made to exert her full power in this act of asseveration to the Federal Head. ROBERT STRANGE and BEDFORD BROWN, have prostituted the dignity of the State which they represent, to ascertain the sufficiency of the provision made for Widows by the husband's Will, and on her death allows her absolutely her right of Dower and distribution share.

The law with regard to *Habeas Corpus* is amended, so as to make that *Writ of right* of the citizen, in *every* case, and removes other impediments to his benefit.

The law with regard to insolvent Debtors, is amended so as to provide that Prisoners within the bounds may take the *Oath of Insolvency* without going into close prison. Allows all the creditors, who are notified, to join in the issues made upon the suggestion of fraud and concealment of property by the debtor, and provides that when the Plaintiff has no Agent in the country, the debtor may advertise in a Newspaper; with many minor alterations, tending to improve the condition of honest Insolvents and punishing those who commit fraud.

ers, and the Field and General Officers are to be chosen by the Commissioned Officers of each respective Regiment, Brigade, Division, &c.

7. The Law with regard to Widows is amended so as to repeal that provision which requires a Jury to ascertain the sufficiency of the provision made for Widows by the husband's Will, and on her death allows her absolutely her right of Dower and distribution share.

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From the *United States Telegraph* of Jan. 18.

THE DEED IS DONE!

We have just returned from witnessing the last act of the political drama—an act of degradation and asseveration unparalleled in the annals of mankind. An act which, by setting the doctrine that Congress cannot preserve the powers confided to it by the constitution, or lawfully resist the encroachments of the Executive, strikes a fatal blow at the entire frame of our Government, and converts it at once into a practical *monarchy*, with unlimited powers.

The deed is done!—The constitution has been grossly and wilfully violated, and the Journals of the Senate been defaced by those who justly merit the title of *traitors*. They have taken the great charter of American liberty, and basely laid it at the feet of their master. There are no terms of reprobation strong enough to express the scorn and detestation that befit their conduct. They may have rewards for this solemn mockery, but infamy of the act, instead of falling on those whom they intend as victims, will be branded on their own brows, as indelible proofs of their own ignominy.

The deed is done! The majority of the Senate, or what was the Senate of the United States—at the midnight hour—an hour suited to such business—have disgraced themselves—declared in the face of the whole world that they are willing to falsify the public records, and outrage the constitution which they had sworn to support, in order to do homage to the President of the United States.

The deed is done! In the face of assembled multitudes from every quarter of the globe, the records of the nation have been torn from its archives, and publicly defaced and falsified! We did not, we could not witness this last act of individual baseness and national degradation. We fled from it as from a pestilence. Indignant and disgusted, many pursued the same course; and, under the canopy of the quiet heavens, enquired whether the scene they had witnessed was indeed a reality or a dream.

The deed is done! The constitution is struck down by the parochial hands of obsequious vassals. There is no barrier left to the usurpations of power. The spirit of our once free institutions is gone, and the lifeless skeleton of dead forms alone remains.

The deed is done! And the last act is but an earnest of what is to come. An American citizen, without the slightest evidence, stranger in the gallery, surrounded by hundreds, was rudely dragged before this midnight inquisition, and, in defiance of every principle of American liberty, was refused to be heard in his defense! This accorded with the whole proceedings of the day. They who knowingly trample on the constitution will not stop to enquire about the rights of private citizens. The time is past—the contest is over—we live now under a despotism.

The deed is done! But the voice of *insulted* people is yet to be heard. The betrayers of their country's honor, and the violators of her constitution, have yet to answer for the deed before the bar of public opinion. They ask hot for the judgment which the act deserves. They will get it—THE BLASTING CURSE OF INFAMY!

NEXT PRESIDENCY, AFTER THE FOUR YEARS' REIGN OF MARTIN I.

On the inductions stated in the subjoined extract, all the remark we have to make is, our entire ascent to their truth. We add, however, a remark of our own, or rather a hope, that the opposition to Van Buren's succession may not render that succession secure, by raising two or more opposition candidates. Let one man be named, and that one man uniting in his talents, reputation, position, and associations, a rational chance of success. There may be others, but to our limited views there are but two men now in the Union, who present most of the requisites. These men are William Henry Harrison and Francis Grant. Think of the matter.

There is every thing to induce an immediate, ardent and uncompromising opposition to Mr. Van Buren's administration. We know the men it brings into power—their sympathies—and their public pledges. We know the means by which their elevation has been purchased. There is but one more act for them to consummate—to cut off all possibility of a quiet term for Mr. Van Buren. That is the election of Colonel Johnson to the Vice Presidency. Let them follow up their outrages by this last insult and wrong—and the cup of their iniquity will be overflowed.

Let us hear no more of grounding arms—of folding and trailing our banners, in the dust—and of passing in unrelent submission under any ignominious yoke that the vixens may impose upon a conquered adversary.—We must contain our opposition—steadily—firmly—with a spirit flowing from a conviction of the justice of our cause, and the obvious exigencies of personal honor as well as public duty. To the young men, particularly, who have engaged with such earnest and laudable ardor in an unavailing effort to deliver the country—we would say in the words of a celebrated English statesman—words which no change could render more apt in their application to our present purpose than they originally stand.

Concerning the Revised Statutes (Authorizes the publication of 5000 copies of the Revised Code, to be distributed amongst the Justices of the Peace, Members of A-sembly, Clerks of Courts, &c.)—With the exception of the Acts specified in this law, passed in 1835, entitled An Act to provide for the subscription on the Shares reserved to the State, in the Charter of the Bank of the State. [Appropriates \$100,000 of the Surplus Revenue for the purpose of paying off the Loan made by the State for the purposes specified.]

4. Concerning the Revised Statutes (Authorizes the publication of 5000 copies of the Revised Code, to be distributed amongst the Justices of the Peace, Members of A-sembly, Clerks of Courts, &c.)—With the exception of the Acts specified in this law, passed in 1835, entitled An Act to provide for the subscription on the Shares reserved to the State, in the Charter of the Bank of the State. [Appropriates \$100,000 of the Surplus Revenue for the purpose of paying off the Loan made by the State for the purposes specified.]

5. The Revenue Laws have been materially amended. One alteration deserves to be particularly noted—that which relates to the listing of Lands. The County Courts are to appoint three Assessors in each District, one of whom must be a Magistrate, who are to value all lands in their respective Districts for taxation. A new assessment is to take place, every five years. This change in the law will put thousands, yearly, into the Treasury, whilst the owners of land will only pay according to its value.

6. The Militia Laws are also amended, so that, in future, each Company is to choose its own Officers, and your power; that if you cease to give up the cause, and that being done, renew on every occasion his claim, may be right?

Cattle Sale.—The *American Farmer* contains an account of the sale of some *short horn Dorkins*, imported by the Ohio Importing Company, and sold at their farm in Ross county, Ohio. The prices given for these cattle show the enterprise and public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an advantageous light. It is by such a spirit as this that the *Young West* is going ahead, and outstripping in the race of improvement and prosperity her Eastern sisters. It is not that their local advantages are superior; it is the spirit of youthful enterprise which is carrying them forward, and the absence of that spirit which is keeping us stationary.

Matchmen a ball \$1,200
Young Waterloo do 1,250
Duke of York do 1,120
Experiment do 1,150
Comet Halley do 1,155
Nimrod do 1,040
Duke of Norfolk do 1,255
Blossom a cow 1,000
Flora do 1,205
Mauda do 1,000
Young Mary and her calf 1,500
Tesswater and her calf 1,225
Moss Rose 1,210

Fayetteville Observer.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held in Wilmington, on the 2nd inst. The following persons were elected Directors, viz: James Owen, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRossett, Gabriel Holmes, William B. Meares, Edward B. Dudley, Thomas H. Wright, John Worcester, John D. Jones, R. H. Cowan and Samuel Shuter. The following Resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved. That it be recommended to the President and Directors, in future declarations of Dividends, to reserve one per cent per annum of the *prospective* of the Bank until the said reservation amounts to \$20,000, as a fund to meet any losses which the Bank may hereafter sustain by bad debts or otherwise.—*Reg. Register.*

University.—Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was elected a Trustee of the University, on Tuesday last, vice P. W. Kittrell, resigned.

New Senate.—The President of the United States has notified the Senate to convene on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of holding an Executive session.

UNITED STATES BANK NOTES.

The Bank of the United States has caused to be prepared plates for a new emission of notes, of the denominations of ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars. They are beautifully engraved by Draper, Tappan, Longacre and Co., and the notes are signed by S. Mason for S. Jaudon, and by G. W. Fairman for N. Biddle. A fine view of the banking house from the northwest stands at the head of the note, supported by the *expounds* of the value of the note. On one side are Benjamin West, William Penn,

Southern Review.

ENCOURAGED by a belief that the Southern Review will receive a liberal patronage generally, and especially in the Southern and Southwestern States, the undersigned proposes to revive it, under an auspice which promises fully to sustain the reputation which the late Southern Review, during its brief existence, had earned.

It will be published in Washington, and edited by a gentleman whose high character and superior attainments guarantee that, as he will be, by the ablest writers and statesmen of the Union, the work will take rank at once among the ablest and best periodicals of the age.

The condition of the South, and the crisis produced by the Revolution in Texas, demand that there should be some able and more authoritative exponent of public opinion than the newspaper press—that there should be some acknowledged organ of Southern sentiment, elevated above all the considerations of mere personal ambition, in which patriots of every party may commune together, and labor for the preservation of the Republic.

Some experience admonishes the undersigned, that to obtain a subscription which will remunerate his own labor and expenditure, will require an active co-operation on the part of those who desire the accomplishment of such an undertaking; and with this view it has been suggested, and he begs leave to urge upon such, and especially the young men, to organize committees, and by subdividing their respective towns, cities, counties, and districts, apply to such individuals as may be induced to subscribe upon application. Many persons have expressed a willingness to contribute a fund to be applied towards the editor's salary, and in payment for communications. It is suggested that the subscription of such, if any, should be taken, and, when paid, to the Bank of Charlotte, to be applied to these objects by the President and Cashier of the Bank and the publishers, as a committee for that purpose.

The Southern Review will be published quarterly, will contain 275 to 300 pages, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance. Committees or individuals obtaining subscribers, will forward the names and subscriptions to Washington. All contributions to the editorial fund, will be forwarded to the Cashier of the Bank of Charlotte, and placed to the credit of the editorial fund of the Southern Review.

DUFF GREEN,
Resolved, That this Society approve of General Green's proposition to revive the Southern Review under the editorial charge of Judge Upsher, and, taking into consideration the claims which it will have upon the Public, and the duty of every one to assist in placing the work in a prosperous condition, would urge it, friends, and especially the members of this Society, to aid in obtaining subscribers and contributions thereto.

W. M. HARPER,
Acting President of South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning.

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Mrs. Hutchinson

BEGS leave respectfully to offer her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the Institution under her care.

It affords her great pleasure to state that ample arrangements, in respect to board, have been made so that such parents and guardians as wish to place their daughters and wards under her entire direction may be accommodated.

The second Session will commence on the first of March, but pupils may enter at any time paying only from the time of their entrance.

Mrs. Hutchinson,
Salisbury Jan. 21, 1837. —33.3w.—

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Partnership heretofore carried on in the name of Foard & Ellis was composed of Robert W. Foard, John Wiley Ellis & Robert Ellis. Hereafter the firm of Foard & Ellis will consist of Robert W. Foard & Robert Ellis, who will continue the business at the former stand. They have just received a large assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,
Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Terms as heretofore.
Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1837. 3w.33.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Watson & Elliott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All claims against the firm will be settled by Kitchen Elliott; and payments of all accounts due them will be made to the same.

H. W. WATSON,
E. ELLIOTT.

KITCHEN ELLIOTT,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, the customers of the old firm, and his friends in general, that he will on his own responsibility continue in business, at the old stand, where he will always keep on hand a general supply of Goods, and will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends.

Salisbury, January 21, 1837.

N. B. H. W. Watson respectfully tender his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the above firm while he was connected with it, and would earnestly solicit a continuance of that patronage to his successor Mr. Elliott.

Jan. 21, 1837. ff

Blanks—Blanks!

A SUPPLY of the following BLANKS is kept constantly on hand and for sale at This Office, and Blanks of any other description desired by officers, will be furnished promptly, when called for.

Marriage Licences:
Constable's Warrants; do. Executions; Causes, and Cause Bonds; Delivery Bonds.

Deeds of Conveyance; Sheriff's Deeds.

Superior Court Writs; do. Subscriptions; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

County Court Writs; do. Subscriptions; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

Jury Tickets; Letters of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Administration Bonds; Vendee's Expenses; Writs of Fieri Facias; Scire Facias; Writs against Execution; Injunctions to stay Proceedings; Guardian Bonds; Prosecution Bonds; Commuter's Bonds; Bondsmen's Bonds; Apportioned Indemnities; Writs of Attachment; Writs of Execution; Writs of Habeas Corpus; for expenses in cases, bonds; null bonds; Jury Proceedings; Commissions to take Depositions; NOTES OF HAND, &c., with many other Blanks in general use in this State, all of which will be sold cheap.



New, Rich, and Fashionable ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY, JUST RECEIVED!

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very Rich Assortment of
Watches, Jewellery, &c.,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches
Do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, and Keys.

Ladies' Gold Neck Chains.
Shell Music Boxes.

A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.

Silver, Plated, and Jet Belt Buckles.

A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.

Silver Comb and Butter knives.

Silver Fruin Knives, and Keys.

Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.

A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.

Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.

Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.

German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.

Silver Spoons.

Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols, and Percussion-caps.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present.

JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3, 1836.

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